THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. II. No. 63. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, 11TH OCTOBER, 1851. PRICE, 15 DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. 1. British Barque *ALVERTON*, Capt. BUCKLAND, of 409 Tons burthen or thereabouts. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Shanghae, October 8th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

THE Teak-built Brig *WERAFF*, 144 Tons register. Apply to
J. M. SMITH & Co.
Shanghai, 23d September, 1851.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SIMON BACH, cease from this day, the business being continued by the remaining partner, under the firm as heretofore, of
BACH & ARONE.
Shanghai, 30th September, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HERBERT VACHER, is authorized to Sign our Firm by Procuration.
GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.
Shanghae, 9th August, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN HAMMOND WINCH, has been admitted a partner in our Firm; his interest commenced 1st January last.

The firm now consists of CHARLES SHAW, JOSEPH BLAND, and JOHN HAMMOND WINCH.
SHAW, BLAND & Co.
Shanghae, 26th July, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS PYKE, is authorized to sign our Firm, by Procuration.
BULL, NYE & Co.
Shanghae, July 1st, 1851.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.
Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, ESQ.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, ESQ.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	See Risk. Dts.	Harbour Risk. Dts.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	80,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	.....

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¼, and for 3 Months ⅛, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Declation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
Apply to
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES—

Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.
A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for families.
Yellow SOAP in 18-lb.'s Boxes.

ALSO,

A few small Casks of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.
A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghae, 26th September, 1851.

Ex JAMES SCOTT, & EQUATOR.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED

AN assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY and PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 Inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ¾ to 1½ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plank. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from No. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh-Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pilch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burnets; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A PLEASURE BOAT on the European model 45 feet long by 12 feet beam, with masts, sails, anchors, chains, and iron ballast complete. Apply to
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghai, 17th July, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA and CLARET, just arrived per *Equator*, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London. Apply at the Godowns of
J. M. SMITH & Co.
Shanghae, 12th September, 1851.

FOR SALE.

THE Lot of GARDEN GROUND, situated West of the Chaplaincy, (No. 8[,]) the property of HENRY LIND, Esq. For particulars apply to
J. M. SMITH.
Shanghae, 16th May, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

BASS' BEER, October Brewed, in Hogsheads. Apply to
RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.
Shanghae, 29th August, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MOLAVE, or Manila TEAK WOOD. Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghae, 15th August, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & Co.'s superior PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, and CHAMPAGNE.
WATSON & Co.
Shanghai, 19th July, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of
D. REMI.
Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE (*Ay*).
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*
D. REMI.
Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AT REDUCED PRICES, to close consignment,—

DUFF GORDON'S, best PALE SHERRY, Drs. 5.25 per dozen. OLD PORT WINE, superior quality Drs. 6 per dozen. CANDLES, 34 cents per lb. FLANNEL, 42 cents per yard.

ALSO,

Steel fancy FENDERS or FIRE IRONS.
East India SPIRITS OF WINE.
BACH & ARONE.
Shanghai, 3rd October, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEREAS, ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, late a STORE-KEEPER at Shanghai, has made an Assignment of all his Personal Property in that place in trust for the benefit of his creditors;

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Claims upon the Estate must be proved at Shanghai on or before the *15th day of April*, 1852, prior to the closing of the accounts of the said Estate.

For the Assignees,
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghai, 15th September, 1851.

SILKS!—SATIN!—EMBROIDERY!

THE most extensive selection ever known in Shanghae,

"TSING-KEE SHOP,"

How Kah-pang Creek within North Gate of Shanghae.

Has constantly on view a choice collection of several hundred patterns in SATINS, SILKS, PONGEES, CRAPES, GAUZES, and FANS, to which novelties in the most approved designs are continually added.

Also a most extensive assortment of the richest Embroidery from the celebrated District of *Woosieh*, consisting of APRONS, RETICULES, SCARFS, SHAWLS, TABLE CLOTHS, SETTEES, FIRE-SCREENS, COVERLETS, CAPS, VESTS, &c., which cannot be surpassed in brilliancy, finish, or elegance of design.

Orders taken for SEDAN CHAIRS, FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE of every kind, &c.

Parties about to send presents home, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment as affording the best means of procuring a good investment at moderate prices.

N.B.—Purchasers for exportation will pay their own duties.
KIN TEE-YUEN.
Shanghae, 11th September, 1851.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,
SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS.

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly a year engaged here, in the business of SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.
Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS & MERCHANTS AT SHANGHAI.

MALCOLM LAMOND,

BEGS to inform the above, that he has on hand a suitable supply of the best Iron for Shipping,—IRON SHEAVES, and different sized IRON CHAINS,—and he is ready to undertake any SHIP SMITHERY or other kinds that may be required, and promises to ensure satisfaction by diligence and attention.
Shanghai, 8th August, 1851.

N.B.—BELL-HANGING and WHITE-SMITH'S work done, and MATERIALS supplied.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.
Shanghae, 18th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S WORK and BELL-HANGING done.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state; freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by
W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale at Shanghae by
H. FOGG & Co.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, accounts Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

The N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

PARTIES requiring their files of Papers to be bound up, can have them done by sending them to our office, and any deficiencies will be supplied.

N.B.—Books bound and labelled.
Shanghai, 5th September, 1851.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A Good DINING TABLE, with extra leaves. Any party wishing to dispose of one may hear of a buyer by applying at this Office.
Shanghai, 25th September, 1851.

ON SALE.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI, 1850-51; extracted from the *North-China Herald*, Nos. 33, 40, 48, and 53, of 15th March, 3rd May, 28th June, and 2nd August, 1851, in a PAMPHLET FORM, 1 dollar each.

TARIFFS of IMPORT and EXPORT DUTIES, for office use, or in a letter form, may also be had at the office of the *Herald*, ¼ dollar and 25 cents each.
Shanghai, 23rd August, 1851.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.—

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, TEA Papers printed to any pattern; and Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 9TH OCTOBER, 1851.

NOTWITHSTANDING the wet and disagreeable state of the atmosphere during the past week, much of the paddy is already cut and stored. The harvest is not however so far advanced as it was at this time last year, which may in part be accounted for by the temperature of the past week having shown an average of 7° 6′ less than in the corresponding week of 1850.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

October.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851.	1850.	1851	1851	1850.	1851	1850	1851	1850
3	F.	30.27	30.22	30.17	64.5	72.5	N. to N.E.	NNE. to NNW.	0.10	0.00
4	S.	30.22	30.21	30.15	64.5	72.5	N.	E. to E.S.E.	0.01	0.00
5	S.	30.17	30.17	30.05	70.5	73.	S.S.E. to N.N.W.	E.S.E.	0.00	0.00
6	M.	30.27	30.10	30.16	69.	73.	N.N.W. to N.	N.N.E. to N.E.	0.00	0.00
7	Tu.	30.27	30.05	30.17	68.5	73.5	N.	N.W.	0.01	0.00
8	W.	30.18	30.11	30.08	65.	73.	N.	N. to N.N.E.	0.18	0.00
9	Th.	30.14	30.18	30.04	65.5	73.5	N.	S.E. to E.S.E.	0.00	0.00
								Total	0.30	0.00

Shanghae, 10th October, 1851.

CHINESE RED BOOK, OR TA-TS'HING-TSIN-SHIN.
大清搢紳

(*Continued from No. 62.*)

PARTICULARS regarding YUNNAN Province translated from the Autumnal number of the *Red Book* for 1850.—

KWAN-MING *hien*, adjoins the *foo*.—
Land taxes, &c., collected & transmitted to the Treasury, ... 25,680 tls.
Sundry mixed duties, ... 500 „
Customary public duties (or taxes), 1,400 „
Paddy stored in granary, ... 18,130 shih.
Salary of Che-heen's (Chief Magistrate), ... 1,200 tls.

FOO-MIN *hien*, is 70 *le* N.W. from the *foo*.—
Land taxes, &c., collected & transmitted, ... 3,645 tls.
Paddy stored in granary, ... 10,005 shih.
Sundry mixed duties, ... 18 tls.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 800 „

E-LEANG *hien*, is 130 *le* East from the *foo*.—
Land taxes, &c., fixed at ..... 9,776 tls.
Collected duties, ... 3,645 „
Mixed do. ..... 374 „
Salary of Che-heen, ... 800 „

KAOU-MING *chaou*, is 120 *le* N.E. from the *foo*.—
Land taxes, &c., collected & transmitted, ... 8,170 tls.
Paddy stored in granary, ... 9,726 shih.
Mixed duties, ... 65 tls.
Salary of Che-heen, ... 1,000 „

TSIN-SIN *chow*, is 60 *le* East from the *foo*.—
Land taxes, &c., (as before) ..... 6,782 tls.
Paddy stored in granary, ... 9,000 shih.
Mixed duties, ... 73 tls.
Salary of 'Che-chow' (Chief Magistrate, ... 800 „

CHHING-KUNG *hien*, is 40 *le* South from the *foo*.—
Land taxes, &c., (as before) ..... 7,340 tls.
Paddy stored in granary, ... 9,010 shih.
Mixed duties, ... 73 tls.
Salary of Che-heen, ... 800 „

GHAN-MING *chow*, is 70 *le* West from the *foo*, *viâ Tse-chou* station the road is much traversed.—
Land taxes, &c., (as before) ..... 4,573 tls.
Paddy stored in granary, ... 8,193 shih.
Mixed duties, ... 45 tls.
Salary of Che-heen, ... 900 „

LO-TSZE *hien*, is 130 *le* N.W. from the *foo*.—
Land taxes, &c., (as before) ..... 4,123 tls.
Paddy stored in granary, ... 8,998 shih.
Mixed duties, ... 34 tls.
Salary of Che-heen, ... 800 „

LUK-FUNG *hien*, is 310 *le* from the *foo*, the route *viâ Woo* yih is much traversed.—
Land taxes, &c., (as before) ..... 2,470 tls.
Paddy stored in granary, ... 8,990 shih.
Mixed duties, ... 65 tls.
Salary of Che-heen, ... 900 „
A small station "Luk-fung" attached.

KWAN-YANG *chow*, is 120 *le* South from the *foo*.—
Land taxes, &c., (as before) ..... 7,731 tls.
Paddy stored in granary, ... 8,990 shih.
Mixed duties, ... 21 tls.
Salary of Che-chow, ... 900 „

YIH-MUN *hien*, is 260 *le* S.W. from the *foo*.—
Land taxes, &c., (as before) ..... 4,420 tls.
Paddy stored in granary, ... 9,904 shih.
Mixed duties, ... 20 tls.
Salary of Che-heen, ... 800 „

TA-LE *foo* in long. N. 25° 44′ 24″, lat. E. 100° 21′ 50″—bounded on the East by Jaou-chow, West by Paou-shan, South by Mung-hwa, North by Ho-khing.

The surrounding country is wide and open; inhabitants few and poor.

The small streams running down the adjoining hills are impassable for boats.

The distance to Peking is 11,450 *le*, (4,119 miles)—to the Capital (Yun-nan *foo*) 890 *le*, (320 miles.)

There are 4 chows and 3 heens attached.

Revenue, &c.—
Custom and traders taxes, &c., ... 1,370 tls.
Additional taxes, ... 2,502 „
Mixed duties, ... 1,000 „
Paddy stored in granary, ... 5,540 shih.
Salary of 'Che-foo,' ..... 2,600 tls.
Taxes (? excise) on Wines and Vinegar, ... 562 „

Manners, customs, &c.—The natives for generations back have been noted for learning—they are accomplished, &c., in their general behaviour.

Education.—*Foo's* College 20 Sew-tsaes, Tse-wo 20, Chaou-chow 20, Yun-nan 15, Tang-chow 20, Lang-kheung 20, Pin-chaou 15, Yun-lung 12.

Productions, &c.—Stone flags, round fish, and 'Kan-tung' *tea.*

TAE-WOO *hien* adjoins the *foo*.—
Land taxes, &c., collected & transmitted, ... 13,613 tls.
Paddy stored in granary, ... 5,540 shih.
Salary of Che-heen, ... 1,000 tls.

CHAOU-CHOW, is 60 *le* South from the *foo*.—
Land taxes, &c., (as before) ..... 11,480 tls.
Paddy stored in granary, ... 12,258 shih.
Mixed duties, ... 132 tls.
Salary of 'Che-chow,' ..... 900 „

YUN-NAN *hien*, is 140 *le* S.E. from the *foo*.—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 8,894 tls.
Paddy stored in granary, ... 10,000 shih.
Mixed duties, ... 226 tls.
Salary of Che-heen, ... 900 „

TANG-CHUEN *chow*, is 90 *le* North from the *foo* the water is very bad.—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 4,781 tls.
Paddy stored in granary, ... 9,000 shih.
Mixed duties, ... 50 tls.
Salary of Che-heen, ... 900 „

LANG-KHEUNG *hien*, is 110 *le* N. from the *foo*.—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 7,742 tls.
Paddy stored in granary, ... 7,993 shih.
Mixed duties, ... 1,800 tls.
Salary of Che-heen, ... 800 „

PIN-CHUEN *chow*, is 120 *le* East from the *foo*—this district embraces a large extent of country.—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 8,156 tls.
Paddy stored in granary, ... 9,772 shih.
Mixed duties, ... 45 tls.
Salary of (?) ..... 900 „

YUN-LUNG *chow*, is 500 *le* West from the *foo*—the natives here must of necessity use well water for their Tobacco plantations.—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 2,173 tls.
Paddy stored in granary, ... 80 shih.
Salary of 'Che-chow,' ..... 900 tls.

To be continued.

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THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1851.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5.30 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

BIRTH.—On the 30th ultimo, the wife of Dr. CHARLES TAYLOR, of a son.

LATEST DATES.

England,	July 24.	Port Philip,	June —.
Calcutta,	Aug. 18.	Sydney,	June —.
Bombay,	Aug. 18.	Amoy,	Sept. 12.
Madras,	Aug. 14.	Hongkong,	Sept. 14.
Singapore,	Sept. 3.	Ningpo,	Sept. —.
Penang,	Aug. 31.	New York,	July 8.
Batavia,	July 21.	San-Francisco,	Aug. 22.
Manila,	Sept. 5.	Sdwich. Islands,	Aug. —.

As has been foreseen the excessive laxity of the Chinese Custom-house Authorities, has suddenly undergone a violent change from the extreme of negligence in collecting its Revenue, to the opposite point of over scrupulous exaction and meddlesome interference. Several instances have been brought to our notice, wherein the petty jacks in office have committed themselves to a system of coercion and even brutal treatment towards unoffending servants of Foreign Hongs in charge of Cargo-boats, revolting to all European ideas of justice and decency; and we only await some fuller disclosures of the several cases of oppression that have recently transpired, to make such a full exposure of the offending parties and their iniquitous system, as shall call down the merited indignation of the commercial community upon such vile proceedings, and call upon the Foreign Consuls to stand up for the rights of the civilised world against the real barbarism and despotism of this Eastern extremity of Asia.

It is absolutely necessary if anything beneficial is to be effected, that all the Consular authorities should simultaneously demand and insist on, such necessary amelioration of the regulations entered into by one and all for the conducting the trade and commerce of the Western world, as the present state of affairs at this port requires.

Unity is, strength—and it is the paramount duty of the Foreign Consuls, to combine together for the avowed purpose of compelling such a modification of the local and empirical regulations of the Chinese authorities, as shall result in placing all commercial houses upon such a secure and permanent footing in regard to the laws and regulations of this Port, as shall prevent any undue exactions from the local authorities, or give the unfair trader any advantage over the conscientious and liberal minded merchant. Particular attention is required in the present transition state to these essential points, but, we doubt not, if the Consuls will go into the thing with *a will*, that ultimate success will crown their efforts. The increasing importance of the trade of the West with this rapidly enlarging port, calls for every facility to be afforded to the enterprising merchants,—who have made it what it has already become. Let but due regard be paid to its wants as a commercial emporium, as they arise, and this port will in a few more years outstrip every other port in the East, for its peculiar trade.

We request any infraction of the recent regulations may be brought under our notice, in order to urge the more rigid carrying out of the duties of the Chinese officials, and for the protection of our trade.

IN reply to *Grumbler*, we have looked over a file of papers before us, from 46 to 62 inclusive, and with two exceptions, the import cargoes, when there have been any, have been inserted in the first column of the last page, which is the place destined for them. Particular circumstances may have, occasionally, caused a deviation, but we think, not sufficient to call forth the ire of our correspondent: With regard to the other matter touched on, it is surely as easy for a coolie to deliver the missive at the office, or to a servant of the house, as to adopt a system which has its conveniences in Europe, but which in this variable climate, and with the different construction of the houses, would be attended with much inconvenience and frequent illegibility of the communication sent to us.

THE Comprador of the Oriental Bank, while absent in the city, on Saturday evening, was robbed of a thousand dollars of his own money. Upon examination of the premises, the Vice-Consul was led to conclude that suspicions attached to the Cook; his room having been searched and the floor lighted under his bed, nine hundred of the dollars were discovered, and it is expected that the remainder may yet be recovered, the investigations already made leading to the probability that such will be the result. We understand that the money in question, had been left by the Comprador in his private room during his temporary absence.

SEVERAL gentlemen residing in the country some ten or dozen miles *south east* of Shanghae, find that a disease has been raging in that region for many miles in extent somewhat similar to the *cholera.* The main symptoms of the disease are excessive purging and vomiting, and many persons of both sexes, and of all ages, have been carried off after only a few days illness. Indeed large numbers have died of it after only 12 *hours* illness. The disease is still spreading, and continues to do its work of death with unabated celerity.

WE insert the following for publicity, (without expressing any opinion on the subject) that the questions mooted may be met by those competent to decide on their merits. There is no doubt some difficulty in working these matters in the beginning, which probably a short time will enable to be done more satisfactorily to the parties concerned :—

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR SIR,—As your valuable journal is, or ought to be, open to all, allow me to trespass upon your columns for a short space, in commenting upon the new officer appointed among us, for the better security and regulation of shipping in our port.

We have now a regularly appointed Harbor Master, and the past week has been a busy one for him, but already among nine tenths of the shipping moored here, discontentment is generally evinced at his proceedings. One of our British ship masters, who was one of his greatest advocates, has been the first to pay severely in the shape of a fine, for refusing to obey the orders of this newly created officer, and why did he refuse to do so? because another ship was moored by that gentleman, aye and *re-moored*, too close to allow them to swing clear of each other, and, as the first arrived and suffering party was instructed where to berth by the Harbor Master on the day of his appointment, the fine seems to have been unjustly inflicted, especially as the last arrived ship was moored in a berth which is generally considered as foul being between the bank and the Eddy tide, and which frequently causes ships to swing completely round seven or eight times in as many minutes, another ship has been ordered also peremptorily by the same authority to take away her mooring swivel, although she has been moored and remained in the berth she now occupies, without damage for the past six weeks; some ships have also been detained two days because they could not get this new authority to unmoor them. Now Mr. Editor, if we are to have a Harbor Master, and of its utility there is no doubt, and if it is determined, that an extra tax is to be continued as compulsory on all ship-masters to pay, why was not the necessity of the appointment as well as the office itself for competition, openly proclaimed, and some well known and experienced person appointed to examine into the merits of the opposing candidates, then we might expect to have obtained a Harbor Master impartial and equal to the duties of his situation, of which the present worthy dignitary certainly shews a marvellous deficiency, for the shipping now appears to be worse moored and placed (besides having to wait a week for a berth) than ever they did before his appointment.

I am sure no ship-owner or ship-master who regards the safety and security of his vessel would object to pay even double the amount, providing a person of talent and skill had been elected to the office. Another great omission in the new code of regulations is that the Harbor Master's authority is so insufficiently explained; for instance when is he to take charge of a vessel when entering port or when to give up charge on leaving.

His power also according to the existing regulation seems boundless, for it appears he can order the removal of any ship at his will and pleasure, although previously berthed by him and declared to be properly placed, is this just? and supposing, the crew of a a vessel to be busy loading her with a valuable cargo, and the Harbor Master orders her to be removed instantly to another berth, although night may be coming on and the ship responsible for the goods alongside, is it just that the goods should be placed in jeopardy at the beck of this new dignitary in office, although legally he could enforce it, or report that ship for disobedience of orders. Truly some limit ought to be assigned to the powers invested in our new officer, and gladly shall I hail any clauses added for the improvement of our harbour regulations, and the better ordering of the shipping in our port, which is so rapidly and unprecedently increasing in its trade and revenue.—I remain, yours,

AN OBSERVER.

Shanghai, 9th October, 1851.

A correspondent has favored us with the following observations on the pronunciation of the Shanghai dialect. It differs from that adopted in our phrases, but we nevertheless, consider it very desirable that the subject should be fully and impartially discussed, which is the only means of arriving at what it is to be hoped, all sincere philologists aim at,—the TRUTH.

SHANGHAE PRONUNCIATION.

The principal thing to be observed in the sounds of this dialect is their division into a higher and lower series. When represented by an European orthography most of the sounds are found to be affected in their alphabetical form according to their position in these two series. The higher freely admits the aspirate, and its sounds are thin and clear. The lower rejects the aspirate and its sounds are in many cases thick and indistinct. Each series is subdivided into four tones. Starting from the same point of elevation or depression. The corresponding tones in the two series seem to be very similar in character and to preserve a uniform difference in pitch. There are no inversions of position such as occur in some dialects. The rising, descending, and abrupt tones, which in Mandarin do not subdivide into higher and lower, all do so here and keep their natural position.

To illustrate this distinction we shall indicate the changes observed to take place in the various sounds; arranging them in the following manner :—

1. Words beginning with an aspirate. In the upper tones the aspirate is retained as in 好戲荒火瞎 pronounced according to Sir W. Jones' system *hó, hi, huong, hú, hah.* In the lower tones it is as uniformly omitted as in 毫係黄河狭 *ó, i, wong, ú, ah.*

2. Words beginning with the mutes *f, p, k, t,* and the dentals *s, ts, tsh, sz* and *tsz*, retain their thin sound in the upper series, but thicken in the lower into the corresponding letters *v, b, g, d, z, dz, dj, zz* and *dzz.* Here *dj* corresponds to *tsh, zz* to *sz* and *tsz* when unaspirated, and *dzz* to *tsz* when aspirated. This orthography does not exactly represent the lower sounds in all cases—for when no word precedes in close connection, the thin sounds *p, t,* &c., are still heard, but in a depressed voice. After another word the thick sound is invariable—and sufficiently justifies the mode of spelling here adopted. Examples are 發浜鷄妬勝子書 *fah páng kè tú sang tsz su*^{e} in the upper scale corresponding to 罰棚棋渡繩自樹 which may be written *vah báng gè dú zang zz zu*^{e}. (The unaccented *a* is the *a* of *alone* and the *o* of *London.* U^{e} represents a vowel which has no symbol in our alphabets.) A few words in the upper series, viz., 對端斷 when pronounced quickly have the thick initial consonant and are heard *dè, dö*^{n}*, dö*^{n} where *ö* is the *ö* of German.

3. When the mutes and dentals are followed by an aspirate in Mandarin pronunciation, it is uniformly retained in the upper series, as in 品空湯千此 pronounced *p'ing, k'ong, tzóng, ts'ie*^{n}*, ts'z.* In the lower it is lost in the thick sound which these letters there assume as in 平窮堂前慈 *bing, giòng, dong, dzie*^{n}*, dzz.* The consonant *sh* is foreign to the Shanghai dialect, and is represented by *s* and *z* in the upper and lower series respectively.

These three classes comprehend three-fourths of the sounds. The reading sounds are regulated in the same manner; so that any word met with in reading or conversations may be arranged in the higher or lower series of tones, and pronounced high or low accordingly, by merely noticing whether these orthographic changes occur in it.

4. Words beginning with the liquids *l, m, n, ng* are all in the lower tones. This rule may be verified by going over the words in Morrison's Syllabic Dictionary with a teacher who understands the system of tones. There are a few exceptions in the Shanghae dialect, as 拉 *lá* to draw 略 *lóh* under the letter *l* but all other words, inclusive of 米理你我 &c., pronounced high in other parts of China are drawn down in conformity with this rule into the lower series of tones.

The letters 爾而二 obey a similar law and should perhaps be placed with the others.

5. Words in *j*, a thick letter, are also uniformly in the lower scale. In reading this letter becomes *z* and may then be classed among the dentals though with no corresponding sound in the upper series. In conversation it becomes *ni* and takes its place with the liquids in rule 4.

6. Words beginning with a vowel undergo no such change in their orthography. To determine whether they are high or low the pronunciation must be independently observed. Words in Morrison beginning with *w* and *y* are comprehended in this rule. Where *n* or *ng* is prefixed as in 原義吾 pronounced *niuen, ni, ngú*, all such words are in the lower tones and fall under our fourth rule. *Ng* is sometimes prefixed in the Mandarin where it is wanting in this dialect, as in 愛惡 *ngái ngoh* pronounced in this dialect *è oh.* This omission serves to indicate that they are in the upper tones.

These variations in alphabetic form regularly accompanying the higher and lower tones, are not limited to Shanghae, but with modifications include Soochow and the large cities in the north of Chekeang. They may perhaps be considered the leading characteristic of the family of dialects embraced in the region thus indicated, if not of a still wider locality.

E.

Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Mancheoux, Tome premier, par M. VOJEU DE BRUNEM, B. & P. D. M. *á Lyon,* MDCCLIV.

(*Continued from No. 62.*)

TRANSLATION.

BOOK SECOND.—*Concluded.*

One cannot express the general exultation that burst forth, and the joy that was caused amongst the army of Ousankouei, by the retreat of the rebels. But this General took a greater share in it than the rest of them. The flight of the enemy, (for so precipitous a departure bore all the appearance of one,) was a kind of acknowledgement in what light he held his defeat in the recent battle.

Ousankouei already master of Pekin, became in consequence master of the whole province of Pe-che-le, which is, as is well known, the first province of China; which authorized him from that day forward to regard himself as Liberator of the Empire, with the free power of giving it a Sovereign of his choosing. Another advantage, which certainly would not seem to him of less importance, was that he found in the withdrawal of Lystching and his army a plausible pretext for thanking the Tartars for their services, and civilly requiring them to return home.

This nation, as well as many others had foreseen, resumed more and more its ancient predilection for China. Each day new squadrons of Manchus arrived, others were *en route*, and it seemed probable they were not the only ones who would follow. The affair proceeded so far, that a month after the retreat of the rebels, the Manchus, or the Mongols, notwithstanding their severe losses in the late battles that had been given since the day of Yonping, mustered eighty thousand men assembled in a single camp.

Ousankouei always received them very graciously; but seeing that his allies began to render themselves importunate by their numbers, and that the Chinese were alarmed with reason, he at length resolved to give them notice to depart. He requested the Tartar General would come to his tent, where he regaled him in a very handsome manner. The repast over, Ousankouei privately entertained the Manchu Prince: he was a brother of the deceased Emperor Taytsong. At first he made an eloquent and sincere panegyric on the bravery of the Tartars, accompanied with the most lively protestations, for the good services they had rendered the Chinese. Coming then adroitly to the principal point, he gave Néchingouang to understand, (such was the name of the Prince to whom he spoke,) that the Empire could no longer delay the accomplishment of the treaty concluded with such valiant allies; that he therefore requested him to cause his troops to proceed towards Pekin, and the gold, silver, and stuffs promised them, should there be paid over to them, and the young damsels destined for the wives of their young men should also be provided as a boon to one of the most martial and brave people in the world.—

"I do not reckon, said he, what our "gratitude will naturally induce us to add "beyond the conditions of our treaty."

Nothing could appear more reasonable than this speech of the Chinese General. The Tartar however did not see fit to agree with it or to leave it unanswered. Whether the design of establishing himself in China was the design of this Prince alone, or whether it was only an expression of the wishes of his nation, the Manchu had received the compliment of Ousankouei and his reply was ready for him. The Tartar writers have taken care to preserve it. It was conceived in these terms.

"You know illustrious General, that "the Empire has still in its bosom many "rebels, whom our hasty retirement might "embolden, so far as to cause them to "take up arms again. In this case, tell "me, I beg, would not the Manchu "nation be covered with dishonour for "having abandoned China in the hour of "need?

"You talk to me of rewards, about "which we are already agreed: but know "that the most precious in our eyes, and "the only one which is of any consequence "at present, is to assist in the pacification "of China. As to the conventions settled at Chinyang, your word is enough; "and I am sure there will be no difficulty "between us as regards them.

"Permit me, Ousankouei, to speak to "you then with all the frankness of a "Tartar: your only care henceforth "should be to complete that which you "have so well begun, the ruin of Lystching and that of his party. That usurper has been conquered, but he is not "destitute of resources. I am aware that "he dreads you, having so repeatedly "experienced what your bravery and wisdom united can do against him. Nevertheless, what will be the result with "such a man, enterprising and bold, unless to cause him to redouble his efforts, "to arouse him to raise up his faction "once more, and to render it as powerful "as it was before? At this very time, "you may be certain, he toils night and "day to recruit his army, and you will "see him return to the battle with all the "brigands in China at his heels.

"Accept then the offer that I make you "of my troops. Take the better part of "them along with you, in order to go and "exterminate the rebels; divide the remainder into two large corps, one of "which shall go into the province of "Shantung to disperse the bandits who "are desolating it; the other, as you seem "to wish it, shall go forward to Pekin. "It will stay there to keep that city in "peace, if its aid is necessary; if it be "not, it will take the road to Tartary."

Under an air of great frankness this answer of Néchingouang concealed an artifice, the most refined that it is possible to imagine. His object was to remain in China, without however startling the Chinese by a too open exhibition of that desire or even devoid of sufficient reasons; and this Prince accordingly puts every spring in motion to prove to Ousankouei the great need he has of the assistance of the Manchus. The great number of these foreigners consolidated into one army naturally gives the alarm to the prudent Mandarins: what does the wily Tartar in this dilemma? He himself proposes to divide the army; this was calculated to allay the alarm that had been engendered, in removing the cause of the slightest suspicion of any ambitious design. But what subtilty at the same time in this division of the Tartar forces! He proposes that one half the army should accompany Ousankouei into Shansi: this half consisted of about forty thousand men; the corps would therefore be in force sufficient to make itself respected, whatever part be taken, so that Chinese jealousy could not injure it. Shantung is a maritime province and not distant, whither the Manchus could receive all kinds of reinforcements with facility from their own country: therefore he seizes, upon some disturbances in those districts, to send thither a part of his army. Finally the Capital of the Empire is a delicate point: Néchingouang therefore does not say that he will send his Tartars into it; his offer is only to make them draw nigh to the city, and that only, as he could show, to comply with the wishes of Ousankouei: except the liberty he reserves to himself to interpret according to the time and occasion according to the best of his judgment, or rather to sport with the opportunity, as will hereafter be seen, according to a strange fashion.

No doubt the Chinese General easily perceived that these foreigners were well satisfied with his country, and that he would find some trouble in getting rid of them; but one may be sure, without detriment to the understanding of that great man, that he was not then aware of all the cunning of the proposals just made to him. He only clearly perceived it in its results, and it is by its consequences, only, that we are ourselves now able to fathom the depths of it.

Every thing was carried out according to the wishes of the Manchu General: The Chinese together with the thirty to forty thousand Tartars, took the route to Shansi, under the command of Ousankouei; the detachment destined for Shantung, put itself in motion to go to that province, and the Prince Néchingonang, the planner of this manœuvre conducted the other portion of his army towards Pekin.

It had not been agreed that this last corps was to be admitted into Pekin; at the same time its entry into the Capital had not been interdicted. The General undertook to obtain it either willingly or by force; he presented himself at the gates of that great City, he seemed to wish to lodge there with his troops, and he was received within the walls without any obstruction.

One might even say that the reception he met with, seemed to have all the *éclat* of a triumph. The inhabitants perceiving only in these Manchus, faithful allies who had performed their promises and were liberators of the Chinese Empire, and accordingly met them with open arms and sought to treat them as friends. All the Mandarins in their ceremonial robes, repaired to meet them at the gate they entered; they appointed them good lodg-

ings; and although after such heavy calamities, no great abundance was found at Pekin, all the men of wealth undertook the task, to procure rations for these brave soldiers.

This air of satisfaction and joy did not last long. At the end of a few days the Tartar Prince judging that things were proceeding as he wished, believed he should be able to execute his great design. Under pretext of some conspiracies that he pretended to fear of some remnant of the rebels concealed within the City, he took possession of the most important stations, and even took away the guard of the nine gates from the Chinese soldiers, which he gave in charge to his Manchu troops.

The people then began to open their eyes, and understood what kind of allies they had to deal with: but they knew not what steps to take. There was no General, no man of understanding or ability, in the military profession to be found in the City, or who dared put himself at the head of the Chinese troops. All the Mandarins were literary men, bachelors, doctors, and nothing more. Besides they owed the greatest obligations to these Tartars who all at once took upon them such important airs; and their conduct to private individuals was full of moderation. These different considerations taken together caused every one to remain quiet, and thus they bowed their necks to the yoke without a murmur. Néchingouang with his eighteen to twenty thousand men, complete stranger as he was, was fully more master of Pekin from the first few days that he had seized upon that City, than its latter Chinese Emperors had been, surrounded with the vast multitude of troops that they continually held within the walls of that immense city. Besides, this Prince had nothing of the Barbarian—wise, just, attentive to all,—he was naturally kind hearted; and when his proceedings are narrowly scrutinized, one is inclined to exculpate them. Besides the claims that Taytsong pretended to have upon China, and which the family inherited, the Manchu nation was persuaded that it had acquired very substantial rights, by snatching the Empire from the hands of a Tyrant.

It is true that the Dynasty of the Mings, still existed in the persons of several Princes, capable of occupying the vacant throne, but the right of ascending it in preference of all other claimants, was not so evidently attached to this family, as to be beyond dispute. It is not amongst this people, as with us, where the dying, as we say, seizes the living in the same house; that is to say, where the king who is just demised, necessarily transmits his crown to the nearest male relative in a long line of consanguinity, this fundamental law of France, against which the sovereign has no power, this admirable order of descent, the most perfect that policy has ever established in order to maintain peace in a great state, does not take place in China. There the Emperor names the Prince, he wishes to become his successor, without any regard to order or primogeniture, or nearness of relationship. Such is the invariable law of this vast empire. If the monarch seized by death has omitted this formality, the Grandees supply the omission with nearly equal freedom, without pursuing any precise rule. We shall see instances of this in the many pretended kings set up as members of the Ming dynasty, in order to oppose the Tartars during the succeeding wars.

But however ill founded was the claim of the Manchus to the crown of China: the fact is, that Néchingouang soon took a decided part in favour of his own family: and having formed this resolution, he maintained it with a firmness of purpose, enhanced by the moderation that accompanied it. He might have retained for himself a sceptre which he deserved indisputably beyond any other Prince of his own nation. However he did not appropriate it. An example of generosity, that all the world is disposed to admire, but that very few would be induced to follow on similar occasions. It will be seen in the succeeding book, upon whom the choice of this great man fell; or rather, what was the choice that he proposed to the assembly, formed at Pekin, of the Princes and other Grandees of the Manchu people.

End of Book Second.

An extract of the journal of Mr. T. W. Norman, M.D., *(from Hungary) of a voyage from Bombay to Bassora on the "Esphrates," thence into Persia, and thence to Shanghai, in the North of China.*

(Concluded from No. 62.)

In reflecting but one moment on the harmony of the various native tribes and their communities in the oriental world, more especially in India and Thibet, as seen by myself, I must remark, that their social simplicity and natural goodness, suffices to put the whole christian world in many points to the blush.

All the oriental nations are from old times, even to the present day famous for hospitality to all men and have shown it to myself in every country though which I have travelled since 1837, and to whom I am unable to express my obligations. They looked nowhere after a well filled purse or gold or silver, and when they beheld even the poorest man, they stretched out to him their aiding hands, and nowhere treat their poor fellow man worse than a dog, on account of poverty. Nay, their kind disposition and simplicity, based on reality while ingrafted by nature, and improved through experience, was, and is still often a balm for my mourning mind, when taking a retrospect of their various friendly communities.

But where is a country, a community or a family perfected in the undecaying beauties of philantrophic virtues? Where humanity without a mourning garment? Is there one man in the universe without trial? "No, *nemo est in mundo sine aliqua tribulatione vel angustia, quamvis Rex:*" (There is no man in the world without some tribulation and distress, although he be a King.) All have their night of weeping but all likewise their morning of joy, and that from Him who cares for and watches over all with benevolence and unbounded loving kindness. Still reflecting once more with utmost sympathy on that noble people, whose fame will never die, in the lovely country of Hindostan, never will Britain's worthy sons, lose the glory of having indeed founded an eastern Empire and with best wishes I shall even as a stranger, with sincere patriotism remain at their side, and watch with them before the throne of "Him," who from the beginning of time sought the welfare of all his creatures, and all nations.—

But now farewell, oh! lovely land
So blessed by thy creator's hand
With mountains, plains in sublime green
Such scenery as nowhere seen
Yes, India I love thee still
Depart I must, against my will.

27.—Being now on board the Dutch barque, surrounded with tolerable comforts, we had soon successfully passed the eight degree channel, even the Island of Ceylon, and with a good breeze had arrived in three degree N. of the Equator: when the wind died perfectly away, and the sea was very calm.

And so in constant change some days wind, others calm, we did not cross the Equator before the 24th of March.

The heat was often very oppressive, the thermometer rose to 110° in the cabin, but on deck it was still pleasant.

There were three Armenian passengers on board, and their friendly disposition made them very pleasant companions.

March 26.—We were now in the Southern Hemisphere, but had amidst such delightful weather some heavy squalls accompanied with a little rain and a very fine breeze. Thus it continued, squalls and shunshine were alternating every day, several times, till we had arrived at the port of our destination.

30.—To-day, I felt a little unwell, but by medical aid, I was soon enabled to join in the joy of all while viewing Sumatra.

The next day, we had a better view of this magnificent Island, and felt not a little pleased with its sublime scenery.

The West Coast is high and very thickly wooded, but the squally weather soon concealed it in heavy mists from our sight.

April 1.—To-day the weather was very unfavorable and rainy, and so it continued until we arrived in the roads of Batavia, on which day it had again become clear and very pleasant.

The Straits of Sunda are indeed of a very imposing nature, all the mountains and hills are clothed in the most lovely green, from the very water's edge up to the summits, all is covered with very luxuriant vegetation.

5.—To-day, we arrived at our anchorage before Batavia, in which harbour, I counted twenty-five ships including one steam-boat and two large Dutch men-of-war.

The climate appeared very lovely and mild, the thermometer rose to 87°, and the weather was delightful.

7.—To-day, I and my Armenian companions went ashore and as it was in the afternoon, we got in the evening a very splendid sight of almost the whole of Batavia.

The Dutch gentlemen are friendly and live in very neat houses, which were all very brilliantly lighted up, as much so as I have seen in any parts of the East: and the flickering lights seen beneath and through the evergreen trees gave it a very agreeable aspect, the night I spent in the hotel of Mr. Prince.

8.—To-day I had an interview with the Secretary of the Resident, who received me very kindly and on the 23rd, I had the pleasure of meeting His Highness the Herzog of Weimar, and several other worthy gentry whose generosity is still a refreshing balm for my mourning mind, and to whom I feel very much indebted.

24.—That worthy Gentleman to whom, I brought an introductory letter, was Mr. Andreas, an Armenian Gentleman who received me indeed very kindly, and to whom I feel very grateful.

But being on my way to the North of China for literary annals, and in hope of succeeding to arrive well in Peking myself, I sought again for a passage to Singapore which I soon obtained in the barque *Trident*, and left it on the 30th with full sail and a good breeze for the straits of Banca and Riho.

Before we left this, there was much rumour of Cholera in Batavia, and truly several cases had taken place, for I myself had an instance of an individual in a stun, but who soon recovered, through prompt medical assistance. With a cheerful heart and best hope, I had soon expressed my farewell to all the beauties and magnificence of the sublime Island of Java: and having made good progress, we in a few days had arrived at our anchorage in the Straits of Banca, near the low S.E. shores of Sumatra, where we on the next morning observed a very gigantic Tapir.

May 5.—The wind was very contrary, and we could only go along with the tide; we had splendid views of the two Islands covered so densely with luxuriant vegetation.

7.—The barque *Athene*, the *Claret*, *Christian*, and *Freiderick van Walgast*, were altogether at our anchorage. The weather was delightful, but only for some hours, we got a heavy squall with much rain and with a fine breeze, entered the Straits of Riho. The Strait of Banca is even not unpleasant to pass, there are everywhere objects very curious within view, there were floating immense bulks of green palm trees uprooted by the streams of Sumatra, and which when floating are often very grand to look at. Sumatra is here very low, but the Island of Banca has some hilly tracks, and is very rich in Tin, which mineral is plentifully found in the S.E. in plains of considerable extent a little below the surface.

9.—To-day, we passed the Riho strait and city, and two Dutch vessels in progress for Batavia, had a very heavy squall and arrived in the afternoon in the harbour of Singapore.

10.—This port is indeed very beautifully situated and is blessed with a healthy and lovely clime, and the scenery displayed almost in every direction is very picturesque and sublime.

But not having accomplished my voyage I got through the kind Messrs. Ben, Meyer & Co., again aboard the barque *Benares*, and left it on the 14th May, for Shanghai.

To the Commander of the *Trident*, Captain Lyell, I feel not a little gratefull for all his kindness, and also to the Commander in the *Atlanta*, I left them at Singapore, in which I, through the worthy Dr. Lane, was enriched with some Siamese volumes of which one is a true Siamese book, but nothing has yet been written on it, and which I have still in my collection.

16.—The barque *Benares*, Commanded by Captain Brown, had already left Singapore, on the 14th, but we had on the first and second a little unpleasant weather, but to-day it was very pleasant and having a calm sea, we with a good breeze and full sail, had a very rapid course, we in short passed the Parrasell Island group, and with a fair breeze, we reached the latitude and longitude of Hongkong.

20.—The weather was delightful, the thermometer stood 87°, but the sea was very calm, we passed two horizontal floating pieces of strange wood, but we could not discern what it was.

27.—To-day we had a view of the Coast of China, which was in these parts very barren and mountainous, and observed several large junks. A very strong breeze arose, but very contrary and our progress was much impeded, but the wind died away again, and we floated onward in a very calm sea like a mirror.

June 1.—To-day we heard much gunfiring and saw at a distance many junks, we were now in 23° 30' N. Lat., and 117° E. Long., the temperature was pleasant, and the weather very delightful.

2.—We passed to-day the barque *Herald* of Isle, bound for Whampoa, all in very good order.

3.—To-day arose a very strong, N.E. wind, which cast us back on every tack: we were to-day in the direction of Amoy.

6.—The sky was very obscure and unfavorable, and the wind arose very strong, we had already a very high sea, so that the waves sometimes burst over our deck: and seemed to remind us all that we were floating on a very destructive element.

But here I joined that sweet poet—

When the angry Ocean raves
And the tempests rex the waves:
Here I invite—I ask thy light benign
Bright star of safety—thou blessed Divine.

7.—The stormy night had passed, and in the morning we found that we were in the latitude where we had sailed five days before.

8.—To-day it was very calm and also the next day, but after this we got a very good wind all the way, and after having passed the Island Leuconia we with the same good breeze passed on the 12th the Islands Senhouse and Brooke, so beautifully cultivated; and entered the same evening the gallant River Yang-tsze-keang, and dropt our anchor ten miles below Woosung, in company with another vessel, a fine brig.

13.—The night on the Yang-tsze-keang, was very fresh, and even the morning air, obliged me to wrap myself well in my cloak, to keep my bodily frame warm, and after the anchor had been lifted, we the same day under the care of an English pilot, arrived at our destination, and before noon we were again at anchor before Shanghai in the Wangpoo River.

The impression which this interesting country made on my mind, when viewed passing along the fine Woosung stream, in almost every direction dotted with fine groves of trees, clothed in lovely green and covered with luxuriant vegetation, interspersed with many tombs of the deceased, was of such a nature, that I envied that fortunate people, whose cottages I beheld so embosomed in such lovely green and surrounded everywhere with magnificent vegetation, and beautiful cultivations of Rice and Cotton, and felt assured that a skilful hand could draw in these parts of China, landscapes of the most picturesque description.

15.—The climate was mild and delightful, but in the sun it was rather hot, and feeling pleased with the aspect of the stately European Edifices resembling palaces, I could stay no longer on board the *Benares*, and in short I soon landed, and moved along the fine lanes in the European settlement, and found a very kind reception from the French Consul, Monsieur de Montigny, to whom I still feel much indebted for all the valuable information he gave me concerning Corea that interesting country to which I was destined for visiting, on my tour, if I ever could succeed in reaching Manshuria. To several other gentlemen in this mercantile community for their kind consideration I render my hearty thanks, and am rather sorry that circumstances, will not allow me to remain longer in this place so pleasantly situated and so blessed with a very healthy climate.

July 8.—The native town, with its friendly, industrious population, its schools, its benevolent institution, its various Temples, still filled my mind with the utmost piety and sympathy; but I hope, that through intercourse with wise and intelligent foreigners, they will by degrees instil the invaluable undecaying beauties of philantrophic virtues, the heart and life of the happiness of mankind.

August 10.—The time passed rapidly and having nearly finired copying a Buddhistic M.S. termed the "*Sayings of Buddha*," printed in Peking, obtained through the kindness of a worthy Gentleman, to whom I feel not a little obliged, of which I sought hereafter to translate some pages for publication in the *North-China Herald*: but became interrupted through medical practice and other circumstances.

October 2.—The time had passed on, to the present date, and while necessity induced me to return to Europe, to enquire after my own affairs, I determined to travel once more, and having found a very friendly and kind Commander on board the ship *Martin Freiderich*, Captain Schutz, I took passage in the same for London: and trust to proceed thence to the Continent, from which I have been absent since 1837.

Thus finishes my journal of a voyage from Bombay to Bassora on the Euphrates, thence into Persia, and thence to Shanghai in the North of China.

And now farewell, oh! lovely clime
Might peace—and joy—here always shine
As brilliant as the sunny sky
And never disturbed by tyranny—
Farewell who joy—and those who mourn,
Whose days of sorrow swift turn—
"The night of weeping will pass by
"Clouds—but conceal a lovely sky"
Accept my thanks, those who've been kind
To me, and whom I leave behind
With hope—and wishes—leave the rest
In hands of "Him" whose will's the best.

T. W. NORMAN,
Hungary M.D.

Shanghai, 2nd October, 1851.

The *Delhi Gazette* reports, that Mr. Fortune has arrived at Seharampore with a small body of Chinamen, and a large supply of Tea plants, with which he intends to commence the experiment of tea cultivation in that district. Mr. Fortune is well known as an active botanist, who has devoted considerable time to the study of his favorite science in China.—*Friend of India.*

A correspondent informs us, that the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, are making great efforts to improve their garden, particularly that portion of it dedicated to the cultivation of fruits. With this object they have written to China for a supply of the best description of fruit trees flourishing in that country, and the "China pear" to which we alluded in our last, will be probably among those selected.—*Ibid.*

Distressed Shipowner.—Mr. David Dunbar, loudest amongst the loud in proclaiming the ruin of our shipping trade in consequence of the repeal of the navigation laws, possesses shipping amounting to an aggregate tonnage of 33,000 tons; the greater part built and purchased very recently, whilst the ruin of British shipping was in daily progress. It is with pain that we are obliged to-day to announce an addition of other 1,000 tons to Mr. David Dunbar's distressed family of 33,000 tons. The birth is thus announced in the *Durham Advertiser* of Friday:—"On Monday last a splendid new ship, the largest ever built in the port of Sunderland, was launched from the yard of James Laing, Esq., Deptford, named *Viviera*, A. I., 13 years, burthen 1,027 tons. She is the property of David Dunbar, Esq., of London." Nothing, then, it is to be feared, can save this infatuated protectionist from the worst calamities of free trade.—*Daily News.*

Summary.—A period in which a neighbouring kingdom is passing through the agony of a crisis, and has just cast away the easiest and most ready remedy—in which our own House of Lords—the Peers of England, have resolved, by an amazing majority, that the principle of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill shall become the law of the land—and in which the spectacle of a Jewish representative of a people, regularly elected and returned, claims his right to sit and vote among the members, and with a manly and dignified courage maintains that right even against the authority of the Speaker—is a period of no common interest. It is hardly necessary to call the more than usually earnest attention of our readers to the outline of Parliamentary proceedings, in which these singular events are briefly recorded, or to mark the progress of the recent debate in the National Assembly of France on the rejection of the motion for a revision of the Constitution.

It is not only in the Parliament of England that the fortnight has produced strange things; the National Assembly of France has presented to the admiration of the civilised world a spectacle of grandeur, one of the most extraordinary episodes in the people's *Iliad*, as Victor Hugo has named the revolution, followed by as ludicrous a burlesque as the French political stage has produced. It was an august spectacle to witness the wisdom of a nation seriously bent on considering the petitions of the people, and deciding before-hand on the form of their government and the mould of their constitution. The House listened to every speaker with an attention more than decorous. Berryer and Larochejaquelin, for their monarchical heroism and devotion, found an audience as grave and earnest as did Dufaure and Michel de Bourges, while they lauded the revolution, and hailed the Republic. Changarnier, Cavaignac, Lamoriciere, Le Flo, on the side of the Republic; Thiers, &c., on the side of Orleans, and the Ministers, in favour of Louis Napoleon, encountered a discreet and uninterrupting silence and applause, but the Republican medal had its reverse. Victor Hugo lavished his admiration on the days of Robespierre and the Red Revolution. He excited the passions of the Mountain, and a perfect volcano broke forth. Smoke and fire, and red hot lava poured out on all parties, and was answered with equally dangerous and destructive projectiles. It was a party battle, contemptible in the spirit by which it was directed, but fierce and fatal in its consequences. The House did not resume its decorum after the speech of the Laureate of the last monarchy, and on Saturday last the Assembly divided, when M. de Broglie's motion for the revision of the Constitution was carried by a majority of 446 for, to 278 against it; but as the Constitution itself demands and prescribes that the decisive majority for any change of its text shall be three-fourths of the Assembly, which on Saturday counted 724, requiring for the constitutional majority 543, the actual majority fell short by 97 votes of that required to make it lawful, and the revision of the Constitution was therefore decided against. From the 8th instant, when M. de Tocqueville read the report of the committee on the revision of the Constitution (a very luminous and brilliant state paper), up to Saturday, the 19th instant, when the division took place on the question, the revision of the Constitution occupied the Chambers. But immediately afterwards, the Government, on the motion of M. Baze, was censured by the Assembly, for interfering with the affair of the petitions; this vote of censure was carried by 333 to 320, majority 13. The President of the Republic was at a steeple chase near Ville d'Avrey on Sunday, looking more like the "honnetet man in France," than "a conspirator for the Imperial throne." Marshal Sebastiani, it is said, died on Monday evening. The charge against the ministers of tampering with petitions is no doubt substantially true, but what does it prove? That the executive and legislative functions are alike in favour of the continuance of the same ruler. The division on the Constitution showed that the House asked no change of the supreme Governor—and the people breathe the same prayer. Thus the alternative for France is Louis Napoleon or a *Red Republic*. The one *untried*, in our day the latter approved for what he has performed, and not (except by his avowed enemies) distrusted for what he is likely to do. The question is now decidedly thrown on the people, if there be any such thing as Republican stedfastness to the great principle of the Republic—that power springs from the people. The appeal is from the representatives—the deputies—to their constituents, and in their consistency we have much faith. A people—is quite a different affair from the armed mob of Paris.—*Home News, July* 24.

United States.—The immigration for June has been 24,000 at this city, and it is satisfactory to know that some attempt is making by the municipal authorities to prevent a continuation of the infamous frauds so openly practised heretofore on new arrivals.

Our New York accounts announce also, with regard to the deserter claimed by Sir H. Bulwer, her Majesty's Minister to the United States, judgment—the prisoner had been given, by the presiding judge regarding the evidence of larceny (the act for which he was charged) as not legally proved. Walsh, the prisoner, had accordingly been discharged. On the prisoner leaving the court it is stated, "Three groans for the British Minister were called for, and responded to by two-thirds of the audience present, who were sons, or descendants of sons, of the 'Emerald Isle.'" Three cheers were as heartily given for Mr. Bridgham, the judge.—*Ibid.*

Colonies.—We have news from the West Indies by the packet which arrived on the 9th. The whole of the Cape de Verde Islands, with the exception of Teneriffe, were suffering from extreme want. The cholera and typhus fever were raging in the Canary Islands and Palma. In Grand Canary 2,000 deaths had taken place, and the island was in a most deplorable state, from want of the common necessaries of life.—In consequence of Bahia having been classified as a suspected port, the Portuguese consul having advised some few cases of yellow fever there, and refused to *viser* the clean bills of health given by the Brazilian Board of Health, the *Tay* was not allowed *pratique* at Lisbon, and the passengers had to be landed at the Lazaretto.—Our dates from Buenos Ayres by this packet are to the 28th May. General Rosas was expected to submit his annual message to the Legislature during the month of June, and had ceased to urge his threatened resignation upon the Chambers.—*Ibid.*

Intercourse with Japan.—We were disappointed in not learning by the last mail of a further movement on the part of the national executive, in reference to the wants and interests of our commerce on the western shores of this ocean. Perhaps no movement would give more general satisfaction to the civilized world, or better accord with the spirit of the age, than a demand by our government upon that of Japan for an opening of one of their southern ports for a depôt for our steamers, and a port of refuge for our whaling and merchant vessels. Certainly none would be more immediately beneficial to the interests of American commerce, or have more direct influence on the commercial prosperity of California. We are quite ready for it, and our whalemen and merchantmen have long since concluded, that the Japanese have quite time enough exercised their inhospitable and unsociable customs on our defenceless or distressed seamen, and have fulfilling enough had the exclusive enjoyment of what God has bestowed on that portion of the globe, utterly regardless if the same gifts have not been given their less fortunate neighbors. No country has the right to be exclusive and hold its productions from all others; none have the right to close their ports to the call of tariffs; most certainly not to the calls of distress. None have the right, when in the highway, to close their gates on all passers. The earth is a common heritage of all mankind, and its productions are meant to be shared by all its inhabitants. The Lacedamonians held this exclusive doctrine, and all Greece made war on them; and so it will be with the Japanese. As this ocean will "be covered with the fleets of all nations, the whole civilized world will now soon be "knocking at their doors," and it is for Young America to take the lead and secure such advantage as may be had by an early call on our exclusive neighbors, and, once taken in hand, it will not be such a difficult matter to bring that haughty government to terms. The British Superintendent (Consul) at Shanghae has full lately shown us how little force, effectively used, can bring such a people to terms. There, an outrage having been committed on British subjects, and no punishment made of their offenders, in one day the port of Shanghae was blockaded, and the whole supplies of rice for the northern provinces cut off, which soon brought the Governor (authorities) to his (their) senses, and caused the offenders to be given up. So in the case of Japan; our government may demand indemnity, and we have cause enough in all conscience. If refused, cut off the communication of the northern provinces with the southern, and, without firing a gun, turn every junk back, and blockade Jeddo. Two schooners and a sloop could do all this; and the want of supplies, when the fishing junks were thus stopped, would raise a popular commotion that would bring a court more haughty than the Japanese to its senses.

But the objection to this is, it brings the weight of the blow on the masses, now friends, and who, from their ignorance of foreigners, and the almost impossibility of communications reaching them, would not understand the true state of the case. Another hint the government might receive, were they not disposed to come to terms, might be a free passage home to their court of all the Japanese officials on Loochoo and the other southern dependencies, at the same time releasing them entirely from the Japanese yoke, now only known to them by its exactions—a course which their recent treatment to American merchant vessels that have touched at those islands when in distress, would fully justify.

But there is little fear of any such means being necessary. The Japanese government is not so much behind the age as might be supposed. They have heard of the gold mines and of General Taylor, and are well aware that the Yankees, are their nearest neighbors. They will temporize, prevaricate and delay, but the progress and demands the English have made in China since the war, in comparison with what they were satisfied with before the war, is too near home for them for one moment to permit collision. They will rather what is asked to stave off the evil day of open communication, no doubt hedge round the port with restrictions, and load with difficulties—no matter, we only want the foothold, the port—the wedge entered, and trade, civilization and christianity will follow.

It is impossible that one tithe of the number that in the palmy days of the Jesuits were nominally christians were half sincere, but that some of the leaven yet remains, and which only requires a nucleus—a point on which the lever may be brought to bear, to move the whole mass. But, careful at first; we must not alarm their prejudices by haste in this matter. We have one difficulty more to overcome—for changing Japanese religion is revolutionary doctrine to them. The Emperor is spiritual and temporal—a foothold first, as missionary enterprise afterwards, and never had they a more glorious field—a far different race than the sottish, brutal Chinese—labor well worthy of the spirit and devotion of a Loyola. It is to be hoped government will soon take this matter in hand.—We fear if they do not our seamen and our merchants will soon be opening trade on their own account, for already many thoughts are turning to the forbidden land.—*Alta California, Aug.* 1.

Damming and Canalling.—We coidense from Sacramento Union of yesterday, some interesting intelligence of damming operations now carried on in the North, South, and Middle Forks of the American River.

The North Fork is pretty effectually dammed from Mormon Island to the Middle Fork. At New York Bar, four miles below the Middle Fork, a company of seven have just commenced washing surface earth, and are averaging over 200 dollars per day.

At Long Bar an excellent dam has been completed, and the bed of the stream is proving very rich. Dirt has been washed out, bringing 20 dollars per bucket. The company at Beale's bar, near the junction of the North and South Forks, have constructed two races, and are draining a very large section of the stream. At Negro Bar, the miners have constructed a race over a mile in length; prospects encouraging. On Condemned Bar and Oregon Bar, damming companies are hard at work.

On the Middle Fork, the greatest work is on Murderer's Bar. The entire stream is drained for miles, and the companies commenced to divert the water, which was very low, day before yesterday.

On the South Fork, at Salmon Falls, there are three canal companies. The upper one has done well, but the two lower ones are obstructed in their operations by slack water. At Dutch Bar, there is a company who make good wages by draining the water from abandoned claims.

The South Fork above Coloma is crowded with companies, and the stream for many miles above that town scarcely runs over its original bed.—*Ibid.*

(Communicated.)

On Thursday night about half-past eleven, as a Soochaou smuggling boat, with opium on board, was going away from its moorings it was suddenly attacked by another Soochaou smuggler and a Woosung pirate, a fight took place, and some men were severely wounded. The action occupied about twenty minutes, and took place in the midst of the junks in the crowded part of the Wangpoo river.

A ship-master having occasion to go into the city, on Thursday, to the Government Bank, was surrounded by a crowd of Fokien and Canton men, fighting with spears and firing muskets, and had a narrow escape of being wounded by the flying shot.

These encounters of hostile parties were very frequent a few years ago, but recently the people have kept much more quiet, and it is a long time since we have heard of any serious affray between the Fokien men or Cantonnese, and the people of Shanghai.

Hope.—Again our city has risen from its ashes! The Emporium of the Pacific sends greeting, to her sisters of the Atlantic, the cheering intelligence that she is once more superior to the disasters which had nearly overwhelmed her. On every side is apparent the most convincing evidences of her resuscitation. The burnt district of the May fire is entirely rebuilt; that of the June conflagration is rapidly rebuilding; and the indications of a reviving and flourishing community are multiplied and gratifying.

Much improvement is manifest in nearly every portion of the city. Nearly all that part below Montgomery street, down to Battery, which was, but a short time since, in the water, is now, through the aid of the steam Paddy and other appliances, made solid ground. The work of extending the town goes steadily forward in that direction, and streets and lots are rapidly graded, preparatory to occupation. "Happy Valley" and its vicinity, which was quite recently considered a rural location, is destined soon to become an important business part of the city; and the high bluffs of Clark's Point and Telegraph Hill, are fast giving way before the attacks of the stone quarriers, for the purpose of furnishing sites and foundations for warehouses and materials for buildings.

But the most gratifying feature in our recuperative progress is the air of permanency and stability which the great number of brick and stone buildings gives to our city. In the increased demand for substantial building materials which this determination on the part of our citizens must produce, we think we discover the speedy development of the unequaled resources of our State in brick and stone. This, certainly, will be a great gain, though it will have been reached at an immense cost.

The general commercial indications, though not highly flattering, are very favorable. Very few ships arrive daily, and there is little doing of a profitable character, except in provisions and lumber. But the tendency of affairs is upward; and we believe all look forward to a very brisk, large and profitable fall trade. The almost certain recurrence of a wet winter, must create an extremely extensive demand for every article consumed in the mines, and an active fall business must soon commence. Our merchants generally, we believe, are anxiously awaiting their cargoes by the clipper ships.

The excitement of the public mind consequent upon the proceedings of the Vigilance Committee, has nearly passed away; and although that organization is still kept up, it has now more the character of a conservator of public justice than an exeeptor of the law of self-preservation. Our courts are more energetic, circumspect and honest—our lawyers less techincal and unscrupulous—our police a little more efficient—and our citizens are more confident, united, hopeful and determined.

Upon the whole, though there is much to pain and sadden us in the past, there is everything to inspire us with hope in the future. If the reverses we have met be more terrible and destructive than it has ever been the lot of a city to suffer, the rapidity with which we recover is correspondingly astonishing and wonderful. Prosperity woos us even amid the wreck and ruin which the demon of destruction has strewn around our pathway. Hope beckons us—duty points the way—ambition urges us—and we go hopefully and energetically forward to work out that destiny which is to triumph ultimately over all obstacles.—*Alta California, August 1.*

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Kitty*, from Amoy:—

Rattans,	400	piculs.
Ebony,	145	,,
Sandal wood,	34	,,
Lacca wood,	110	,,
Bicho de Mar,	90	,,
Shark's Fins,	20	,,
Do. Skins,	13	,,
Tin,	30	,,
Lead,	160	,,
Flints,	220	,,
Tinder,	8	,,
Bird's Nests,	3.80	,,
Grass Cloth,	5	bales.
Flooring Tiles,	14,000	

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Oct. 5, Countess of Seafield, *for* London.
5, Antelope, (Am.) ,, Hongkong.
6, Fenelon, (Am.) ,, New York.
7, John Baring, (Am.) ,, New York.
10, Quito, ,, N.S.Wales.

Outward Bound.

Oct. 10, Crisis, *for* Liverpool.
10, Panic, ,, Liverpool.
10, Oliver Cromwell, ,, London.
10, Mary & Anne, ,, Manila.
10, Spec, ,, Ningpo.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Chebucto, John Bunyan, and John Dugdale.
Liverpool.—Cathaya, Champion, Jeremiah Garnett, and Sunda.
Bombay.—Sidney.
Singapore.—Abaraman, Druid, Peilades, & Whampoa.
Hongkong.—Abergeldie, Audax, Iona, Island Queen, Mazeppa, Nymph, and Sir Edward Ryan.

Export of Silk-Piece Goods from Shanghae to United States, for the Year ending 30th June, 1851.

Long Pongees,	56,500 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs,	25,600 ,,
Sarsnets,	6,000 ,,
Sorts,	4,500 ,,
Total Pieces,	92,600

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Oct. 5	Kitty	B. brig	199	Godshall	Amoy	Sep. 12	Sundries	J. M. Smith & Co.
,, 6	Sir H. Compton	B. ship	311	Browne	Bombay	Aug. 14	Opium	P. F. Cama & Co.
,, 6	Cassiterides	B. bark	414	Lakey	California	Aug. 22	Ballast	Wolcott, Bates & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Oct. 4	Antelope	A. bark	370	Roundy	Hongkong	Sundries	Russell and Co.
,, 6	John Baring	A. ship	529	Hussey	New York	Tea, &c.	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
,, 9	Quito	B. ship	503	Goulding	Hobart Town	Tea, &c.	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
,, 9	Crisis	B. ship	426	Gibson	London	Tea, &c.	Dent, Beale & Co.
,, 9	Panic	B. bark	460	Howard	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Shaw, Bland & Co.
,, 9	Oliver Cromwell	B. bark	504	Smith	London	Tea, &c.	Smith, Kennedy & Co.
,, 9	Mary & Anne	B. bark	212	Nolan	Manila	Tea, &c.	Lindsay & Co.
,, 2	Spec	B. schr	80	Leitch	Ningpo	Sundries	Captain.

Passengers,—per *Antelope*, Mr. and Mrs. Croom, and Wm. Moore, Esq.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Acadia	579	Sept. 21	B. ship	519	Dunn	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
Alverton	562	Aug. 9	B. bark	409	Buckland	Russell & Co.	P. or Charter	
Anne Jane	567	Aug. 9	B. ship	357	Fawcett	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	Early
Anne & Jane	580	Sept. 21	B. bark	301	Smith	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	Sydney	Early
Annette Gilbert	564	Aug. 10	B. brig	283	Chapman	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	Early
Cassiterides	586	Oct. 6	B. bark	414	Lakey	Wolcott, Bates & Co.		
Dido	575	Sept. 15	B. schr	31	Judd	Captain.	Ningpo	Soon
Eleanora	576	Sept. 16	B. bark	320	Hunter	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	Amoy & Sing.	Soon
Equator	568	Sept. 8	B. brig	235	Carter	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	Colonies	Early
Eucles	584	Sept. 18	B. ship	327	Sutherland	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.		
Euphrates	557	July 25	B. ship	428	Gowanlock	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
General Michells	2	Aug. 7	Du. sh.	385	Prosser	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	Amoy & Sing.	To-day.
Heroine	4	Aug. 22	Sia. bg.	140	King	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
James Scott	572	Sept. 7	B. bark	346	Sutter	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Kitty	585	Oct. 5	B. brig	199	Godshall	J. M. Smith & Co.		
Lightning	569	Sept. 6	B. schr	182	Bing	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Malvina	6	Sept. 16	H. ship	250	Both	Russell & Co.	Hongkong	To-day.
Martin Frederick	1	Aug. 20	Pru. sh.	595	Schutz	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Menelus	565	Aug. 10	B. ship	509	Penrice	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Nebraska	173	Sept. 28	A. ship	616	Toon	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	
Nestorian	171	Sept. 17	A. ship	695	Blish	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	Early
Panama	170	Sept. 15	A. ship	612	Dearborn	Russell & Co.	New York	Early
Quentin Leitch	573	Sept. 8	B. ship	643	Fitzmorris	Turner & Co.	London	Early
Regia	582	Sept. 28	B. brig	186	Johnstone	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Sydney	Early
San Benito	5	July 23	S. brig	125	Domingues	Russell & Co.	Manila	
Sea Queen	574	Sept. 11	B. ship	372	Shearar	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Early
Serafina	1	July 16	S. ship	416	Galdiz	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	Manila	
Siam	3	Aug. 31	Sia. bq.	204	Young	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
Sir H. Compton		Oct. 6	B. ship	311	Browne	P. F. Cama & Co.	Hongkong	14th Inst.
Stately	581	Sept. 27	B. bark	565	Ginder	Dent, Beale & Co.	London	Early
Susquehannah	175	Sept. 28	A. ship	583	Smith	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	Early
Tory	583	Sept. 29	B. bark	511	Duncan	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Weraff	578	Sept. 20	B. brig	144	Smoult	J. M. Smith & Co.	Amoy	13th Inst.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colored Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*
Abergeldie,	London	600	April 15	3,407,300	474,000	2,083	3,960
Sunda,	Liverpool	381	May 24	2,874,555	116,360	1,098	85
Jeremiah Garnett,	Liverpool	447	,, 30	2,464,140	87,400	98	..
John Dugdale,	London	407	June 18	2,058,817	..	..	500
John Bunyan,	London	466	,, 26	3,137,913	192,100	1,082	1,340
Chebucto,	London	408	July 17	1,750,579	119,900	480	2,585

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,957	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,383,243	455,572	237,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	..	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	..	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	..	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	..	..	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,868	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49,	614,548	..	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,937	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	..	..	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States,	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	..
Coastwise,	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	230,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California,	4	39,600	&	..	..	39,600	..	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the Continent of Europe, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus, Lively, and Pondicherry.*

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	2,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,489	..	..	916,369	7,684,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386	..
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	...	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and-Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gun-powder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Boxes	Silk Piece Goods Packages	[illegible] Bales
	July Total—In 10 Vessels,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,004,425	2,925	..	..	..
	Aug. ,, —In 9 ,,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,264,832	3,640	1	3	6
Sept. 4	Anna, (Dut.)	300	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	378,000	..	..	..	..
,, 10	Prince,	268	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	270,000	..	..	..	..
,, 18	Emily,	253	Liverpool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	193,043	..	..	..	..
,, 20	Menzies,	448	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	503,046	..	..	7½ piculs.	..
,, 27	Lady Macdonald,	678	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	640,300	1,061	..	..	..
,, 27	Propontis,	255	Dublin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	284,000	..	..	..	..
,, 30	Wm. Jardine,	671	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	795,000	135	..	..	..
				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,065,389	1,196	..	7½ piculs.	..
Oct. 2	C. of Seafield,	450	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	360,000	1,163	..	..	..
,, 9	Oliver Cromwell,	504	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	520,361	60	..	..	..
,, 9	Crisis,	426	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	376,400	..	..	..	..

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gun-powder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens Pieces	Nankeens Cases
Aug. 18	Howqua	582	NewYork																	
,, 24	Candace	398	NewYork																	
,, 30	Ariel	628	NewYork																	
Sep. 3	D. Godfrey	230	Boston																	
,, 23	Josiah Quincy,	475	NewYork																	
,, 30	Lantao,	595	NewYork																	
Oct. 4	Fenelon,	393	NewYork																	
,, 6	John Baring,	529	NewYork																	

The Cargoes of the above vessels have not as yet been ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yng. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total Pounds
Sept. 30	Nerbudda,	428	Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	397,792

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gun-powder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales
Augt. 20	John Spencer,	452	Rotterdam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	503,070	..

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